# THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Recommends Legislation on New and Important Subjects.

# INCOME - INHERITANCE TAX

He Believes Such Laws Would Curb Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions.

His Views on Negro Question-Asks for Currency Reform, and Shipping Bill-Would Make Citizens of Japs -Many Other Important Subjects Discussed.

Washington, Dec. L.—The notable features of Fresident Roosevell's annual message to congress are his appeal for the enactment into law of several bills introduced into congress last winter and spring, his views on the negro problem; the scoring he gives those whom he terms "preachers of discontent;" the stand he takes for the control of corporations by the federal government under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and his recommendation for an inheritance and income tax law.

Many other subjects common to messages of the chief executive are touched upon, but the ones mentioned are by far of the greatest imperature. He especially urges the passage of the bill prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds, and also that one which would give the government the right of sipical in criminal cuess. Of this he says:

"Another bill which has just past one bouse of the congresse and which is un-

ing to cumpain funds, and also that one which would give the powerment the right of appeal in criminal cuess. Of this he says:

"Another bill which has just most one house of the congress and which is urgently necessary should be enacted into faw is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a cerdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicated certain persons for compiracy in connection with relates, the court southed the defendant at demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictional to conspiracy to obtain relates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even he an apparent conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a likelier court, and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. A failure to place will result in seriously than pering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealtly individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to context a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain socialled labor statute. It seems an absunding the promite a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of this colleagues on the bench, to declare a law salemnly enacted by the congress to be 'unconstitutional,' and then to deny to the government from challed labor statute. It seems an absunding enacted by the c

Injunctions.

On the subject of the abelition of injunctions in latior disputes, he says:

'In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the lessmace of injunctions, aftention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in later cases should be whelly abolished. It is at least doubtfut whether a law abelishing allegether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts, in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong allegether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy with criminals to weaken our hands in uphalding the law and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

The Negro Problem.

# The Negro Problem.

The Negro Problem.

The negro problem is given considerable attention, after calling mtention to the fact that no section of the country is free from faults, and that no section has occasion to jeer at the shortcomings of any other section, he turns to the subject of lynchings, and especially as applied to the negro of the south. He says the greatest existing cause for mob law is the perpetration by the blacks of the crime of rape, a crime which he terms even warse than murder. He quotes the admonitions to the write people spoken by Gov. Candler, of Georgia, some years sayo, and by Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, recently, and then says:

"Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal, and above all the pedic as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and spainst the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fall to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible carnestness and seal every such inflamous effender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder, assault with intent to commit rupe should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be moduleted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed white giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the series of lynching the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the basids of every lization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much before the property of the community of the control of the community of the communi nching means just so much terioration in all the children a may knowledge of it, and just so much additional or the next generation of

Americans.
"Let justice be both sure and swift;
but let it be justice under the law,
and not the wild and crooked savagery

Capital and Labor.

Capital and Labor.

On the subject of capital and labor the president takes the agitators of class hatred to task and says "to preach hatred to task and says "to preach hatred to the rich man, as such, to seek to mislend and inflame to madness honest rich whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will penult them to appreciate the danger is the doctrines preached is to commit a rrime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and trailition of American national life." Continuing on this subject in suys:

Subject he says:
The plain people who think—the medianics farmers, merchants, work-

ers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to cleet an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocriss. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other. In the end the honest man, whether rich or peor, who carns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the linsincere and unworthy demagog, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil. Who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtune morally that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the right of others, and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all."

Raliroad Employees' Hours.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

He asks for the passing of the left limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees and classes the measure as a very moderate one. He says the aim of all should be to steadly reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day, but frails that on the Isthmus of Parama the conditions are so different frem what they are here that the introduction of an eight-hour day on the canal would be absurd as it is, so far as the lethruis is concerned, where while labor rannot be employed, to bother as to whether the

tion of controversies between employ-and employes when they arise."

### Control of Corporations.

Control of Corporations.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the subject of federal control of corporations in what he refers to the passage at the last session of the rate ment impection and food laws, and says that all of these have already justified their chartment, that recommends the amendment of the meat impection law so as to put dates on the labels of meat praducts, and also to place the cost of inspection en the packers rather than or the government. Continuing of this subject of the costrol of corporations by the bederal government. Continuing of this subject of the costrol of corporations by the bederal government. Continuing of this subject of the costrol of corporations by the bederal government he says.

"If cannot too often he repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective canos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a hational themse has or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations over these great corporations over the exils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compet the disclosures by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or thru subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not on much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultraconservatives who are themselves most notent in increasing socialismic feeling. One of the most effects and office appeals to even any strain of the people. The reactionary o

mothods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 83 per cent, wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent, of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undestrable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate cautrol and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation adapted them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and whiched agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in convertible action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in convertible action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in convertible control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the reedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact, it would be a vertiable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, character and foresigh which it is so important to encourage in the individual, But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or period of individual and results in a single individual or period of individual and request of the results in a single individual or period of individual and request of the mental period of the empetition of unteringual competition which results in a single individual or period of individual capacity in the individual or period of the empetition and reduces former competitions to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

# Inheritance and Income Tax.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

It was expected that the president would refer in some way to his belief in the necessity for the curbing of enormous fortunes, and he has done so by recommending legislation for both income and an inheritance tax. He believes the government should impose a graduated inheritance tax. He says:

"I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duly should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro rata of the lax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thirlit and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the primo object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those wollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuse.

There can be no question of the ethical propicty of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritarce should be faceived.

limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent mational inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need tot approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be

cither in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what auch a tax should ultimately be.

Apricultural interests.

He appeals for every encouragement that the congress can give to the agricultural interests of the country. He points to the good that is being done by the various forms of grange organizations, and says:

"Several factors must cooperate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the change to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims it is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one acholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and sain by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer mor real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may togother help creats a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and cooperative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor, it is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in thesif and is causable of a well-night infinite further extension for good so lows as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual adventage are partly economic and partly seconogical.

Currency Reform.

of farmers for mutual adventage are partly economic and partly accomplicable partly accomplicable.

Currency Reform.

Amendments to the present currency laws are asked for, and after showing that procent laws are insidential because of the wide dictuation of interest charges, he says:

"The more statement of these forts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There had not a charge and the proposed changes must be fulled from consideration because they are complicated, are not casy of compresentially impair the value of the bright sand interests. We must also rule out may juin which would materially impair the value of the United States two per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the lesse of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any special plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert consideration is that repeatedly brought to some attestives of bankers. Among the plans which octanity should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to some attestive by the many pressult plans approved by many primitisest bankers am lessesses in the features of which have been approved by many primitisest bankers and business met. Secondary to the plan would not permit the lesse of the capital to have a specific from the plan would not permit the laws of their capital in notes of a given of their capital in notes at a given of their capital in notes have with the plan would not permit the laws of currency to give banks additional profits but to meet the moreoney presented to have not a plant at the owner of the read at the read with the comment of the many of the Pullippines and the direction of grantling a large moasure of self-government."

Naturalization of Japs.

President Roosevelt source Sim Francisco and attent Polific count.

items. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the first fluid the staintes of the United States from the Comment are entirely inadequate. They stail to give to the national covernment aufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and many, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under wisemum freates which are the law of the land. I therefore cornectly recommend that the criminal and civil statemes of the United States be so ammined and ratiod to as to emble the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations to enforce the rights of aliens on der treaties. Even as the law new assumething can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter new before me affecting the Jupanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which i may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, he no particle of doubt as to the power of the intional government comparison control and the preferra and enforce its own or disabout to other nations. The mab of single city may at any line perform acts of foreigners which would plungs as into other nations. The mab of a single city may at any line perform acts of foreigners which would plungs as into other nations. The mab of a single city may at any line perform acts of foreigners which would plungs as into the international covernment it would never venture to perform or bermit the performance of the acts complained of. The cell power and the whole duty to pratect the offending city or the offending community less in the hands of the Tinted States government. It would never venture to perform the base of the finite states of the affairs of makes of the folderal court of the affairs of Porte Rico should be dredged and improved The axyenses of the folderal court of Porte Rico should be dredged and improved the internation of t

# Cuban Intervention.

Cuban Intervention.

The rebellion in Cuba and the incidents leading up to the establishment of the provisional government is reviewed, and the president says.

"When the election has been held and the new government transparated in peaceful and ocderly fashian of the provisional government inaugurated in peaceful and ocderly fashian of the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba expect that it shall prosper morally and materially, and widnes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the historictionary labilities and the United States, which has assumed the sporasorship before the civilized world for Cuban's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was mininged in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to see that the government was mininged in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise saff-government is aiways hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they trend this difficult parts. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them, but I most earnessly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall ran smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one haul, and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other."

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On the subject of the Panama caral to Commercial message in the near

# IN CONGRESS ?

APPROPRIATION PASSAGE OF BILLS AND LITTLE OTHER LEGISLATION.

# A BILLION DOLLAR BODY

The Ship Subsidy Bill May Be Brought to the Front, and Currency and the Tariff Discussed-The Smoot Case.

Washington-The passage of the appropriation bills and as little other general legislation as possible Such in brief is the forecast for the short session of the Fifty ninth congress. it is evident that for various reasons it will not be possible to do much on the appropriation bills before the holidays and this cir umstance will practically have the effect of condensing the const craten of the 14 large supply measures into two months. Considering the the aggregate of the appropriations to be will approximate one billion dollars, some senators and members express the opinion that congress cannot do better than give all of its time to these починитей.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

The ship substity till pr bably will be an exception to the rule for no general legislation. The friends that measure have never been more insistent than now. They are extremeis hopeful and yet very apprehensive, The bill has passed the senate and is in commuttee in the house. The Gov. Folk to grant another reprieve committee has heretofor; b en cuite evenly divided, but the advocat a of the bill believe that they will be able to get it out in due so is n, and they hope for its consideration when once reported to the house. One incident that is very materially hoping the ubsidy is the recent up cell of Scene-

thry Hoot in support of it.

Currency and Inheritance Tax. Not a few memb re of both bouses ere anxious to meet the d mends of the lankers and others for a more classic curr ney, and it is quite everthin that there will be efforts to sup-ple this want but there will so Lapr plans that even the taust where he.

She Follo hevers in the nee saily almost do pair. St. Leuis-Mrs. Soulds Sturmfield, of arcomplishing anything in that dis n wislew, on her way home from a invasure of the character is will out hospital.

The Tariff and Other Questions.

Among the questions state of for a Kansas City-Richard Emmett Mur-liberal share of discussion, to tariff phy, known throughout Missouri as stands at the head of the lat, but no the boy product, killed himself one has the last idea that any seri- asphysiation. When 12 years of ous effort will now be made to accure republicans think desirable. The president, who hims it desires some changes, has recently journed his congressional callers that he wit not ask to have the subject tak notes at this time. The Japaness question, the discharge of the notes solders, the result of the late el c i ns an i the trusts are also stated for d seu sich.

Senator Smoot's Case. The senate will give at ention to his father the case of Senator Reed Smoot, but consent. what it will do about it not even the onate wishes now to contemplate, There has from the fir t been a disposition to put the Smoot aside, but with the report of the comtion, the fact that the matter must ac dealt with is beginning to loop an itself upon members, and they are preparing sectionsly for its consideration. The Michigan senator will set the ball rolling Monday, the 15th Inst.

The Panama Canal Much interest artaches to the printdent's forthcoming recomm ndations concerning the Panama canal especially because of his recent visit to the canal zone. It is not expected that he will ask much legislation beyoud the necessary appropriations, and there is a general dispositi n to grant these. The Increase of the navy will receive much consideration, but there is still opposition to the proposed ship of the Dreadnaught

# CUPAN CONGRESSMEN UNSEATED

#### The Seats of Those Elected in 1905 Declared Vacant by President.

Havana-"By a decree, to be is ned ander specific authority of presiden of the United States, reats of all members of the second series of the Cuban congress, elected in 1905, will be acclared vacant." This was the ansouncemen made by Gov Magoon to 25 senators and members of the house, who attended a conference in the palace.

Using the Tunnel System.

Chicage-Wagen service for carry-ing mail, except registered matter, between the general post office and the passenger rallway stations in Chicago is now a thing of the past. Postoffice officials are using tunnel system.

A Stolen Roosavelt Portrait.

Providence, R. I -Chi f of P Ecc Matthews states that he has reason to believe that the portrait of President Rooseve t paint d by W. D. Mur; hy, a New York ar.ist, which d suppeared tome time age, is in this c ty.

# All Over the State.

Never Too Old to Love. Lebanon-Word has reached here of

the marriage in Los Angeles, Cal., of Capt. Charles W. Rubey, of this city, and Mrs. Agnes O'Hearne, Capt. Rubey is president of the State Bank of Lebanon, and one of this city's oldest business men. He represented La-ciede county in the Fortieth general assembly, in the session of 1897, and is the father of ex-State Senator Thos. L. Rubey. Mr. Rubey went to California several weeks ago, ostensibly to spend the winter. He is not expected home for two or three months. The bride was formerly a resident of this county, but has resided in the west for several years.

### Jesse James' Son.

Kansas City-Jesso James, Jr., a son of the famous outlow of that name, was in police court to prosecute his brother-in-law, Luther McGowan, for taking his horse without permission and misusing it. McGowtan pleaded guilty and said he had been drinking.

"You are his brother-in-law; do you want to do with him?" Judge Kyle inquired of James.

"He ought to be fined. I believe in law enforcement," said James, Judge Kyle imposed a fine of \$100.

Will Hear Aggie Myers' Plea-

Kansas City-Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, graphed the attorneys of Mrs. Aggie Myers, who is in the jatl in Clay county, under sentence of death for the munder of her husband, that the su prense court would give them a hearing on their appeal for a writ of error as roon as they appeared to argue the case. Her attorneys have asked for her, that they may have time to present their case in Washington.

### A Good Roads Movement.

Mexico-The people of Mexico and Audrain county have formed good roads organization with Mayne C D Graham chairman and Walter Follock secretary, and during the latter part of December there will be an all day meeting, with Walter Williams, seers tary of the state board of anrichbure; Ellis D. Ward King and other promi-

### She Followed the weader.

rection during a soor session. The dance given by a democratic ward forcementations of the presidon in club engaged in the game of Follow the interest of a national investment the Leader." The leader climber a has be awaited with eager inter of by big the wheel in front of a machina many, and there is no doubt that a shop and the widow followed, fell off large following could be severed for a and broke a leg. She is in the city

### End of His Career.

asphyxiation. When 12 years of age he edited a paper at Jefferson City, the modifications which even many then went east, rolled Bussel Sage for a small amount, performed other

Her First Husband Was Drowned.

St. Louis Mrs. Emma Schlieder walted a year after learning that her destrability of an income tax law, the bushand was drowned in the Tennessee river, and then went to Clayton to wed William Bracken. The bride Is not 18, and the groom not 21, but his father went along and gave his

Granddaughted of an Exiled Count.

in St. Louis.

# Sons His Palibearers.

Hannauer the pallbearers were his four sons and two sons-in-law. They acted in a similar capacity at the funeral of Mrs. Hannauer in 1902

Death of Charles Koerner.

St. Louis-Charles Koerner, a vet eran summer garden proprietor, died from Bright's disease. The Sunday closing law rained his business, and was recently closed out.

# Died From a Fall.

Rolla-H. W. Atkisson, one of the oldest citizens of Pheips county, diec at his home in Rolla. He fell from a tree, breaking his collar bone, his len arm and several ribs.

Want New Charters.

Springfield-Springfield and Joplin will ask the coming legislature to grant them new charters. The proposition has been under discussion for several months

# Gooch Case Postponed.

Springfield-The case of J. Hill Goods, one of the alleged leaders of the mob that lynched three negroes here, has been postponed until March.

Cockrell Confined to His Home. Washington-Former Senator Cockrell is still confined to his home as the result of his recent preakdown from overwork during the summer.

Mrs. S. C. Palmer Dead.

St. Louis-Mrs. Annie J. Goodman Palmer, wife of Rev. Dr. S. C. Pal mer, pastor of Lafayette Park Presbyterian church, died of paralycis,

Undertaker and Philanthropist. St. Louis-The death of Henry H Wagoner, veteran undertaker, philar thropist and well-known St. Louis a securred from paralysis.



TOBACCO BREEDING.

Scientific Method of Obtaining Uniformity of Strain.

Visitors to the United States depart ment of agriculture station in Connecticut last season were struck with the marvelous results obtained in breeding for uniformity of strains. The work is to be further carried on The above illustrates a choice plant with the seed pod bagged. Seed saved under bag in this manner is larger, heavier and less susceptible to disease



Choice Tobacco Plant.

than when saved in the ordinary man ner. The main value of the process is to prevent accidental cross fertilization between poor and good plants through the agency of bees and other Results are so far notable. -New England Homestead.

### A FEW TIMELY DON'TS.

What the Farmer Should Remember Not to Do.

Don't throw focks farelessly on the cors of passonessors in barns. That is a sort of carelessness that may almost be classed as criminal.

Don't nectors to keep all wheeled vehicles well pressed. A wheel that cries out for indricans is a good many sounds added to the load of your

Don't throw forlie earstendy on the and other trimmings and refuse from archard, garden and truck patch, for thereby you destroy many harmful nsects and scode

Don't invest any money in gold mines, coffee plantations, copper works and the like, thousands of miles from your home, and managed men you have noter seen. By taking this advice you may possibly miss the opportunity of getting enormously eich, but it is altogether likely that by bredim: It you will save money enough to buy that plane your daughter has from wanting or the new buggy win promised your son if he would stick

to the farm. Don't allow any line fence squabble or any tamily difference to come up to spoil your Thanksgiving feast. always a wise rule to think twice before you speak once; and if you will take the precaution to think three times, you are pretty sure to get brough life without attering any harsh words, and that means a sevene n a dis-matter of George W. Wilson, died at their all, the only thing worth while

mittee on privileges and ol c los on the calendar and Chairman fu rows Laurent Lander de Laurence Laur count exiled from France, and located to the horses lest it makes them ner yous, nor to the cows lest it interfere with their milk production. Your sons and daughters are of more value St. Louis-At the funeral of Louis than many horses, or the cattle upon a thousand hills - Farm Journal

Hints for Farmers

Soil Plowing in the fall will help kill out the white grubs.

Aeration of the soil is one great benefit from plowing. Haul in a good supply of dry earth

for use in the stables Have you a good oils of fire wood cut, split and piled where it is dry and

Farming demands a man's best of fort. No use to try to work any old

scheme and expect success. Root up the old, unproductive fruit trees and plant in their place young.

igorous trees from the nursery If not, attend to it now so the women folks won't have to bunt in the snow some morning for wood to get

breakfast The Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col., has published Bulletin No. 116, entitled, "The cottony

Maple Scale." "The Fruit-tree Leaf-roller" is the name of Bulletin No. 71, issued by the Missouri Experiment Station, Colum-

bia, Mo. Write there for a copy, It is the last half-inch that locks the burn door. We can not round up the tip of the year nuless we keep

stepping till the work is all done. One agriculturist says that he would rather have four inches of soil well filled with humus and well tilled than 12 inches poorly filled with humus and poorly tilled.

# An to Soil.

There must be certain amounts of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid in a soil before it can vield a fair crop. Less of this plant food will be required when there is a large proportion of lime in the soi.